

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1895.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUR. tomed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even ing before 0 o'clock

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and New York Associated Press is at \$1 to \$9 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Administration's First Success.

President CLEVELAND's policy of vigorous patriotism with regard to the Allianca affair, is a tremendous popular success. Everybody is pleased with it except Mr. E. L. GODKIN of the New York Evening Post, and he is no more an American than a cawing crow is an eagle.

We congratulate the Administration upon the first success which it has ever achieved In its management of the country's foreign affairs. The secret of it is no secret at all. The policy so suddenly and unexpectedly adopted by the Department of State may be summed up in two words: Be American! THE SUN has presented this formula so frequently to the attention of Mr. CLEVELAND and his extraordinary Secretary of State, that the only wonder is that they got half way through their term of office before the lesson was learned. We are not quarrelling with their slowness of appreheusion. Our sole solicitude is that they shall live up to the standard now established.

It is a circumstance of no lasting significance that the Administration's best and most praiseworthy deed should have been done at a time when the President was away shooting ducks, and when the Secretary was incapacitated by illness from attending to the duties of his office. It is all very well to say that the American is neither GROVER CLEVE-LAND nor WALTER Q. GRESHAM, but EDWIN F. UHL, formerly of Ypsilanti. Whatever may be the fact about the authorship of the sharp note of warning to the Government at Madrid, the historical view will be precisely the same as if Mr. CLEVELAND had not been shooting ducks, and as if Mr. GRESHAM had been in the full enjoyment of his usual health.

The credit belongs to the CLEVELAND Administration. Mr. UHL may have written the note to Madrid, but GROVER CLEVELAND

The Wrong Title.

Senator Davis of Minnesota devotes some vigorous pages in the North American Review to proving the proposition that "the conduct of our foreign relations during the last two years has not reflected honor upon this country."

In arranging his facts for this purpose he may well have been somewhat embarrassed by the wealth of his material. He selects, however, first, the acceptance as conclusive, by Mr. GRESHAM, of the German Amsador's arguments against the imposition of a duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound upon sugars from countries pay a bounty on their exportation. Mr. DAVIS considers that it was a grave mistake, and most "improvident" to make these admissions to Germany. Then he denounces at length Mr. CLEVELAND's policy in Hawaii, as "a composite of blunders, cruelty, and usurpation." Finally he speaks of the delivery to China of the two Japanese students at Shanghai, by Mr. GRESHAM'S orders, and their death, as an abominable transaction, difficult to discuss with moderation." He takes comfort in the thought that, should the United States ever become involved in war with China, and American missionaries, wearing the Chinese garb, "as the correspondence shows many of them to do," should take refuge in the legations and consulates of Great Britain, France, and Germany, they would be safe, because those countries would reject Mr. GRESHAM's precedents, and refuse to deliver them up, if demanded as spies or as offenders otherwise.

But Senator Davis makes one grave mistake. The title of his article is "Two Years of Democratic Diplomacy. The record he reviews is not that of Democratic diplomacy. We admit that the Democratic party must take the responsibility of it and pay the penalty; yet the policy is not Democratic.

Besides, since Mr. DAVIS's article was penned, are we not seeing signs of better days to come?

The Political Weakness of the Fifty fourth Congress.

When the Fifty-fourth Congress assem bles, either in special or regular session, this will be the peculiar, if not exceptional, division of political authority in Washington: The lower or popular House will have an overwhelming Republican majority; the upper House will have a small and insufficient Republican plurality, with a few Populist Senators holding the balance of power; the Executive will be Mr. CLEVELAND until March 4, 1897. No bill can become a law without the consent of both Houses of Congress and the President's approval, unless both Houses have the power to override the President's veto. This power, on political questions at least, will be lacking to the Republicans in the Fifty-fourth Congress. They will be restricted, in fact, to compromise legislation. The condition which confronts both Democrats and Republicans is peculiar because usually a President of the United States in the first half of his term is in political harmony with the House of Representatives elected at the same contest, and in the second half of his term he is in political harmony with the Senate, a body slower to feel the effects of popular changes. Mr. CLEVELAND, howover, seems likely to have the support of neither branch of Congress during the concluding two years of his term; but the position of the Republicans, as their conspicuous leaders acknowledge, is in no respect better, and they are confronted with serious difficulties, some of which they do not seek

to underrate. The next House of Representatives will include in its membership 243 Republicans, of whom 142 are new members. This is an unusual proportion of Congressional strength. and is large enough, perhaps, to become refractory and injurious to its party during the year preceding a Presidential contest. The Populists will have a scanty representation in the next House, and the Republicans, fortunately for them, will not be enbarrassed by the menace or necessity of any alliance with the handful of Populists.

In the Senate the Populists will have, as between the Democrats and Republicans, the balance of power, and they will have, moreover, the active aid and sympathy of several Northwestern Silverite Republicans of Populist tendencies who are not in har ony with the wishes of the majority in the House. This may prove to be an embarrassment for a Republican party measure sdopted by the House which, if rejected by ablican votes in the Senate, would duate the damaging record of 1890. The me of the matter in 1890 was the

passage of the odious and never-to-be-forgotten or condoned Force bill by the House and its subsequent rejection by the Senate under an arrangement which gave the Republicans full political responsibility for the SHERMAN Silver bill, and diverted from their Presidential candidate in 1892 the support of the Silverite Republicans in the West and Northwest, the colored Republicans in the South, and many hard money Republicans in the Eastern and Middle States,

without discernible benefit anywhere. The Republicans in the Fifty-fourth Con gress, though they will be in actual control of one branch and in ostensible control of the other, will be powerless to adopt any legislation which does not secure the President's assent. This, in the opinion of those Republican leaders who have made public their views, will preclude any tariff legislation, or a disarrangement or rearrangement of the existing unequal, inequitable, inadequate, and unsatisfactory customs rates adopted in disregard or deflance of the positive and specific pledge of the Democracy in their National Convention.

Whatever may be the political effect of a two years' suspension of interference with the tariff, there can be no doubt but that it will be highly beneficial to business interests and will promote and assist a revival of commercial industry, especially in manufactures. The failure of the Republicans to secure complete and responsible control of both branches of Congress, with power to override the President's veto, is probably a public benefit. And it relieves the Repub lican leaders of responsibility for tariff legislation for two years at least, and perhaps

for a considerably longer period. The political conditions under which the Fifty-fourth Congress will organize, either in special or regular session, do not seem to be favorable to the adoption of any radical legislation by either party. While the Populists will have their voting strength some what increased in the Senate, they will sustain the loss of many of their supporting sympathizers on the Democratic side in the House. The elections of 1895 will probably determine the political control of the Senat during the next national Administration by making the Republicans independent of the Populist Senators, or by so increasing the Democratic membership that the Populists will become of no more importance than the Prohibitionists in the Kentucky Legislature

What Is Behind the Rush for Spoils

A few sentences in our local news on Thursday last, when read in connection with what was said on the same day by the Evening Post, poured a flood of light on the working of the spoils system under the Committee of 70. Here are the sentences:

"Col. Waring said that he made no inquiry as to the polities of applicants for place in his depart ment. All he required was that they should be well fitted for the post and not Tammany men. 'It seems to me that that involves an inquiry into their politics.' suggested Dr. HAMILTON WILLIAMS of the committee.

Col. WARING wishes to employ Italians. Chinese, and Africans, but he rejects per emptorily Tammany Democrats, members of a party depositing 109,000 ballots in the ballot boxes. Is not that rather queer in a non-partisan official? When, or where, has more drastic devotion to the spoils system ever before been seen?

Who are these Tammany men? How are they identified? Are all those who voted for HILL and GRANT last November classified as Tammany men? If so, then who are Democrats in the classification of the Committee of 70? Are only they Democrats who submit to the discipline and follow the flag of the STRONG, GRACE, O'BRIEN. STECKLER party?

The Evening Post, referring to the Republican vote as rarely up to 100,000 in this city, had this to say :

"Mayor Sthong's vote was 154,000. Who were then 54,000? They were Democrats and Muxwumps. What they desired was not offices, but the bestowal of offices for business reasons only."

We wish the Post had said how many o the 54,000 were Mugwumps, but in the absence of that information the important declaration is that neither they nor any of the Mugwumped Democrats desired offices. How, then, has it happened that the newspapers have so often recently had to speak of the seeking of offices from Mayor STRONG by those included in the 54,000? The 54,000 who were a minority of the

154,000, only sought, says the Post, the 'bestowal of offices." "Bestowal" on whom? That is not said, but on whomso ever the bestowal, it was to be, we are told. solely "for business reasons." Whose business, and what business? Professional business, mercantile business, producing business, transporting business, Government business, or party business, Platt's business, or STRONG's business?

Assume it to be what is generally meant by mercantile business, then, would any mercantile house refuse to bestow an employment or an agency on any and every one who voted last November for HILL, or GRANT, or on any and every adherent of PLATT, and confine its bestowals to the Republicans, Mugwumps, and partisans of STRONG, GRACE, O'BRIEN, OF STECKLER?

The Reformers have recently modified their test. It was formerly non-partisan selection, an exclusion of promoting or maintaining a party by the spoils, but now the test of removals and appointments is to be solely a "business" test. How farcical it all is in the presence of daily facts! The same Post declared on the same day that members of the majority of the Legislature at Albany have "not the remotest idea of passing any measure simply on its merits," but in the interest of their "kind of politics," which is, we assume, not Mugwump politics. Which kind is it? The business" kind or the no-party kind? The intimation of the Post is that the present Republican kind is an assurance of such share of the city offices as they, the legislators, think they deserve.'

But is it quite fair thus to single out for condemnation the Republicans at Albany, in face of a demand made by the Committee of 70 that laws be enacted at Albany giving to Mayor STRONG power to remove immediately all the four Police Commissioners, the Police Superintendent, and all the Police Justices, and to appoint others on his sole discretion, uncontrolled by the confirmation or assent of anybody? He is. under the Police bill recently devised by the Council of Ten, to appoint a Superintendent of Police who can remove every policeman at will, fill the vacancy, remove and fill again, on "business principles." The President of the United States has no power over army and navy officers, or even over enlisted men, such as the new bill proposes that the present lawmaking power at Albany shall impart to Mayor STRONG and the Police Superintendent. There is not an advising, or confirming, Board of Aldermen, or any Council of Advice or Confirmation, to restrain the Mayor. If any Senator, or Assemblyman, or the Governor, or any citizen like Mr. PLATT, shall draw back, or object, he will, of course, be denounced on

'business principles" by our reforming

The Committee of 70 will, we may

newspapers as hostile to good government.

be sure, try to stamp out any effort of the Legislature, or the Governor, or any class of citizens, Republicans or Democrats, outside the Committee of 70 and its adherents, to obtain adequate guarantees for proper selections by Mayor STRONG and the Police Superintendent.

Dr. HAMILTON WILLIAMS was quite correct. Col. STRONG, Col. WARING, and all the other Colonels of non-partisan reform, are inquiring into party affiliations when making appointments, as diligently as ever did CROKER OF PLATT, HARRISON OF CLEVE-LAND. They have two motives. One is to consolidate a party machine in this city from which all Democrats, excepting subservient Democrats, shall be excluded; and the other is, for the purpose of State and national Republican conventions, to keep out of that machine the influence of Mr. PLATT. Patronage, the spoils, the cohesive power of official plunder, are employed in order to control the next Republican State Commit tee and party conventions. The rival Presidential aspirations for 1896 underlie and control. Governor Morron is in training for next year's race for the White House, and peace between the New York Republican city delegates and the country delegates in the State Convention is essential. Whom Mayor STRONG will advocate as his Presidential candidate is yet in partial obscurity. It may be Governor Mortos, and it may be Mayor STRONG. Mr. PLATT is, no doubt, willing to make Governor MORTON New York's candidate in 1896, and may probably accomplish it if not thwarted by the yielding of the Legislature to the Mugwump reformers, who just now for their own purposes, exploit MORTON as they did CLEVELAND in 1884. Meantime the Governor seems to be between PLATT and the Mugwumps, doubting which to serve. Every question in regard to city patronage turns primarily on excluding all excepting Mugwumped, or venal, Democrats from participation therein, and, secondarily, on excluding PLATT Republicana.

Honest and unpartisan government, except on such conditions, is a back number!

Prospective Changes in the British Cabinet.

The intention of Mr. PEEL, Speaker of the House of Commons, to resign his office was announced some time ago, and now it is asserted that Lord ROSEBERY, on the pleaof invalidism and the need of rest, will presently retire from public life. What is likely to be the effect of these incidents upon the Ministry and upon the prospects of the Liberal party ? The notion that Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT

would accept the Speakership is preposterous. Neither the general state of his health nor the condition of his eyesight would permit him to discharge the duties of the post. Besides, there is something better in store for him. His favorite candidate for the office is understood to be Mr. LEONARD II. COURTNEY, who is, to be sure, a Liberal-Unionist, but who, as Chairman of the House when it sits in Committee of the Whole, has evinced an impartiality that the To les view with undisguised resentment. would much prefer Mr. CAMP-BELL-BANNERMAN, the present Secretary of War, who is also favored by most of his colleagues. For these concurrent reasons he will doubtless be senotwithstanding the opposition lected, of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, whose personal influence is greater than that of any other one man in the Cabinet. The resulting vacancy in the War Office will lead to a readjustment of the Ministry, and, it is quite possible, to the admission of Mr. HER-BERT GLADSTONE to the Cabinet as Secretary for Ireland. The elevation of Mr. PERL to the peerage, which will take place as a matter of course, should strengthen the Liberals in two ways, owing to the Speaker's recent conversion to home rule principles. He will furnish a greatly needed support in the House of Lords, where almost all the brains, as well as the numerical strength, is on the Tory side; and he will help the Liberals to carry the seat which he leaves vacant in the House of Commons.

It has been for some time evident that Lord Roserery could not long retain the leadership of the Gladstonians, and it will be fortunate for all concerned if he withdraws voluntarily on the score of the recent illness from which he has but partially recovered. He owed the Premiership to an intrigue, in which it is understood that Mr. ASOUTH and other members of the former Liberal Cabinet took part out of dislike and jealousy of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, who was Mr. GLADSTONE'S rightful successor. From the outset Lord ROSEBERY has failed to command the confidence of the party, of which he has been the ostensible head. He provoked the open hostility of the Parnellites and aroused suspicion in the McCarthyites by his ambiguous utterances regarding Ireland's demand for self-government; and his attitude toward the House of Lords is by no means acceptable to the Radicals. He will leave office with a reputation no higher than that of Lord GODERICH, the only Prime Minister in the present century to whom is denied a place in the Encyclopædia Britannica. He will, of course, be succeeded by Sir Wil-LIAM HARCOURT, both because the latter alone is thoroughly trusted both by the Radicals and the McCarthyites, and because he alone, through his budget, reflected some distinction on the Liberals last year. There is not the slightest chance for Mr. ASQUITH, both because he is peculiarly obnoxious to the Irish Nationalists, and because his inclination to concede a good deal to socialism causes him to be viewed askance by most of the influential Liberals, who are thoroughgoing individualists.

Americans will have reason to regard with satisfaction the accession of Sir WIL-LIAM HARCOURT to the headship of the British Government, both because his wife is a daughter of an eminent American historian, and because he has no sympathy with the design of the so-called imperialists to build up a great anti-American monarchical power in the northern half of this continent. He is one of the wise Englishmen who, if Newfoundland or Canada were to signify a wish to join the United States, would interpose no obstacle, but, on the contrary, would recognize in the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon race in the Western hemisphere a safeguard against future friction between Great Britain and the American republic.

The Tobin Law.

Whatever we may think of the relation to the Federal Constitution of the Tobis law, and its amendment recently adopted by the Assembly at Albany, its relation to home rule for our cities is very distinct.

Under that rule one would say that this city ought to be left by Republican reformers at Albany to decide for itself which stones it will or will not import from Maine whether in a dressed or undressed condition, and whether it will, by dressing them in the city, increase the cost of them by 33 per cent, or any other percentage.

The Supreme Court at Washington de cided on April 28, 1890, three Justices dis- the Commons: he would settle the Speakership

senting, that when a law of a State is essen tially a regulation of commerce with another State, as in kegs of beer for instance, so as to prohibit, even indirectly, the reception of the beer, the Supreme Court can pronounc the law of the State thus prohibiting to be unconstitutional even when Congress has not so declared. It did so pronounce in the case referred to, and, in so doing, overruled a previous decision, as it is now called on to do in the income tax cases.

Therefore New York cannot prohibit the

mportation of stones from Maine It may be said that the TOBIN law does not, in terms, thus prohibit, which is true enough. It only forbids New York city to

buy and use foreign dressed stones. New York uses the stones only when dressed. The law does not prohibit the use of stones from Maine after dressing in New York, which dressing in New York makes the stones, by increased freight and other items, more costly than they would be it imported in a dressed condition. The motive is to benefit New York dressers of stones, by preventing the importation into New York of the result of Maine labor on the stones That is high-class Republican protection Is that indirect regulation essentially a reg ulation made by New York forbidding com merce between Maine and New York?

As Congress has not legislated on the question, it is for the Supreme Court to de cide. What will that court say?

New York cannot tax stones passing through the State from Maine; it cannot unjustly burden ships from Maine landing stones at our city wharves; it cannot tax the sale in New York of stones arriving from Maine; it cannot tax agents soliciting in New York a dealing in stones from Maine New York can regulate as she pleases all her affairs which the Supreme Court shall say are purely and absolutely internal; but New York cannot, nevertheless, put restric tions upon the use in the State of stones im ported from Maine, which restrictions the Federal Constitution forblds.

Stones are subjects of inter-State com merce, which commerce a majority of the Legislature of New York cannot regulate either directly or indirectly. The line which separates the commercial rights of the whole ountry from the sovereign rights of New York, may be vague in the case of these stones, but it exists nevertheless.

Besides, nobody can deny that the Tobin law violates home rule.

Boat Thoughts.

While the statistics of our new unnamed the cup defender now building, are as yet but pure paper speculation, they never theless show a tendency to solidify into knowledge, and the last details to hand make proper a reconsideration of the pros pect. In brief, the probability points, not so much to an experiment on the part of HERRESHOFF, as to a second attempt at what was aimed at and missed last year, in the brilliant but rejected keel vacht Colonia, she having been intended practically for an en largement of the Wasp.

An impression that just failed of being a conviction was found among many yachts men last year, and some say in the mind o HERRESHOFF himself, that the Colonia had the making of a better boat than the Vigil ant. She had as good a foot or better on the wind, although she sidled away from i to excess, and she was unquestionably a far tougher customer against a blow, as every one who saw the first trial race between them will remember when she crossed tha line with her topsail spread, while the top masts of the Vigilant and even of the Jubile were housed. Unlike the Vigilant, also, the Colonia was no sea-spanker.

What we now have reason to expect is a boat of the Colonia's width, or even a shade narrower, since about the same beam of twenty-four feet will accompany a greater length; and with four feet added to her depth, or substantially the alteration which it was suggested last year should be made in the Colonia in order to get from her all that her form made possible. Having the Vigil ant and the Colonia, broad-beamed centreboard and narrow-beamed keel, before him as types for use this year, HERRESHOFF chooses the latter.

All this puts us in a mood for prediction. First, we have the feeling that the new WATSON boat will not be the striking tribute to the merit of beam which is em bodied in the Ailsa. An outside critic, like Designer FIFE, would be much more apt to develop a new ideal like the Vigilant, which seems to have been his model, than one like WATSON, who naturally would cling to the virtues of his own handiwork, the Valkyrie and Britannia, and aim to improve them rather than adopt a type radi cally different. We look for Valkyrie III. to resemble Valkyrie II. more than she will resemble the Ailsa; then, although on this point our expectations are somewhat looser for her to beat the Ailsa in their trials be fore one of them sets sail for our shores; and then again for our own craft, Hope, or America, or however she may eventuate, to beat Valkyrie.

The four lawyers who were attached t the LEXOW committee last year are after their pay, more pay. The amount raised by the Chamber of Commerce was not enough to go around. It is said that Lawyer SUTHERLAND of Rochester, who was ignored by the other counsel during the investigation, and who was re lieved from duty very soon after he had been assigned to it, wants \$7,500 for services ren dered. We have not yet heard what Gorr's bil is, but we suppose it must be at least three time as big as SUTHERLAND's, and the bill of each of the other two lawyers cannot be less than twice the size of SUTRERLAND's. There will also be th bills of at least a score of other men and women who were in the pay of the committee. It will not be surprising if the Legislature is asked to appropriate \$100,000 for the expenses of the LEXOW investigation.

The costliness of the labors of reform which have been played here will be fully understood by the citizens of New York before the curtain fall

GLADSTONE must be champing the bit at Cannes. The old war horse of English politics must feel like setting out for England as he hears the news from there. How can he stay out of the fray? How can he enjoy the soft airs of the Mediterranean or the breezes from th Maritime Alps when he is needed in the House of Commons? Suppose that he is going on to his ninetleth year, and that the Liberal party is falling to pieces, and that the Queen looks at him askance, and that Premier Roseseny cannot attend to business, and that the Ministry in a pickle, and that the Tories are waiting the for GLADSTONE, the leader whose happiness has lain in feats of broil and battle. It may be that theology and Roman poetry and archieology needs him?

They say that GLADSTONE is in prime estate, in good spirits, tramps like a grenadier, is in nd voice, and has better eyesight than plenty of other people; and certainly his recent words bout the Armenian atrocities gave proof that the old pluck is yet in his mind.

He ought to be in London, not at Cannes; in the House of Commons, not in a Riviera hotel; at the head of the Ministry, rather than of the theologians; in the leadership of the Liberal party, rather than of the translators of any Roman pickaninny.

He would brace up his bewildered party in

trouble in a jiffy; he would give England a policy, domestic and foreign; he might speak about Ireland; he could furnish her offish Majesty with something besides her gout to

think of. If the G. O. M. is half as frisky at Cannes as the correspondents say he is, Cannes is not the him at this time. His country, or, more than that, the Liberal party, needs him in

We should think the Liberals would call his home, and make him Premier again.

There seems to be in the office of the head of the New York wheelmen, or Chief Consul as he is officially styled, a spirit which threatens to bring the wheel battalion into conflict with the general sentiment of the State. A circular emanating from that office announces that "the New York State division of the League of American Wheelmen has undertaken to oppose the DONALDSON bill, and will, if necessary, expend every dollar in its treasury and combine the forces of all friendly wheelmen to accomplish that end." The objectionable purpose of the Donal pson bill is to make wheelmen carry some means, such as bugle, bell, or born, of notifying people that they are at hand. The bicycle on a good road is about as noise

less as a balloon. Wheelmen who are being marshalled unconsciously into this attitude of hostility to a reasonable proposition should re member that even such comparatively noisy and slow-going vehicles as street cars have to carry bells to warn people of their approach. We advise the wheelmen either not to be misled by some very cheap reasoning, which we see in this circular, into making a fight against the DONALDSON bill, or to get ma thines which, when in motion, will raise such a clatter, like an ordinary vehicle, that the Don-ALDSON bill will be a manifest superfluity. After that change there wouldn't be much more poetry than comfort left in the bicycle.

We suppose the league of wheelmen is the most active and aggressive trade union, as we may call it, in the State. We advise them, in all friendliness, to see that their case is good beyoud dispute before they let themselves be pub licly drawn into the attitude revealed in the circular from which we have quoted.

St. PATRICK's day has been celebrated not the less heartly during the past three days than it would have been if the green flag had foated from the City Hall. The banquets have been as merry, the church services as solemn the processions as attractive, and the speeches fully as eloquent, as they ever were in any year The St. PATRICK's day celebration does not depend upon municipal patronage. St. PATRICK must have been a true Hibernian, wherever he may have been born.

There is no danger that Massachusetts will lose her supremacy in the industry of cotton manufacturing. This is the opinion of a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, formed after a tour through those parts of the South in which a large number of cotton mills have been built during the past two years. 'Fine goods," says Committeeman DARLING, cannot be made in the South, because there is neither machinery nor skilled labor there." It does not seem to us that this argument is satisfactory, for certainly the Southern mill owners can obtain all the machinery and the skilled labor they need. Money will enable them to procure both at any time.

It is our own opinion that Massachusetts will not lose her cotton mills for a long while yet, if ever she loses them; but this opinion is founded pon other reasons than those given by Senato DARLING.

With very keen severity our contemporary, the Hebrew Journal, reprimands the officers of the Purim Association for serving that forbidden abomination, the oyster, at the recent Purim celebration. They are told by our contemporary that, in doing this, they showed that they were "much worse than the benighted Anarchists," as they were "guilty of the most wanton and shameless disrespect for Judaism. Their conduct in furnishing oysters to guests was in direct violation, not simply of rabbin ical law, but of explicit Biblical command."

The Hebrere Journal gets highly excited as it proceeds with its denunciation of the men who offered oysters at a Jewish festival, and who, in preparing the menu, gave the first and foremosi place to the word "oysters." We quote a few of

its sentences: "What shall be thought of the intelligence and culture, to say nothing of the common decency, of mer who profess to occupy a prominent position in Juda ism flagrantly and publicly disregarding Jewish law under the very regis of the Jewish organization which alone lends any importance to their personalities ow better than to commit such a gaucherie-if it is nothing else. It is nothing less than disgusting that those who are intrusted with the management of Jew sh affairs should fall to appreciate that self-respewould require that, if a Jewish institution makes any provision for banqueting, such provision should be made as would enable the most observant Jew to par take of the food without any scruple or question.

We do not know what defence the offender can make against this fierce attack of the He brew Journal, but we cannot suppose that oysters will be served at the next banquet of the Purim Association.

While reading our contemporary's remark that oyster eaters are worse than Anarchists, we recalled a statement once made to us, that some of the Jewish Anarchists in this city, who are blank Atheists, pay so much heed to the Mosaic dietary that they will not touch an oyster.

The Porte has given assurances to the American Minister at Constantinople that Christian missionaries in the Turkish dominions shall be protected. There has been som apprehension of the safety of the American missions in Asia Minor as well as in Egypt this year during the fast of Ramadan; and it was on this account that Minister TER RELL appealed to the Sultan on their behalf. We regard the assurances given to him as satis factory.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING. An Original and Powerful Argument Against It. From the Rochester Post-Express

The Post-Express is perfectly willing to see Sunday preserved, as it has been heretofore, as a day of rest set apart by law; or it is perfectly willing to see all legislation on the subject of Sunday repealed and the day made completely secular, so that each man may do as he pleases about the observance of it; but we are opposed atterly to this New York proposition to dedicate Sunday to the liquor business

There is no principle on which to justify the selection of a traffic which has to be guarded by a license as the only branch of business for which Sunday shall be set apart; and the policy of consecrating or des crating Sunday to the saloon, considered practically is very dangerous. Let it be judged in the light of common sense. If all other business ceases on Sunday and the saloons are open, idle men with the wages o the week in their pockets will be exposed to every manner of temptation. The number of saloous will be multiplied; the attractions will be increased, recre ations will be added. And as rivalry grows, goo music and innocent amusement will gi

A church Sunday with all business closed; or a secu lar Sunday with all business open; but no Sunday devoted exclusively to religion and liquor.

Sulug for Damages by Baptism From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Muscis, March 14.—What promises to be an exceed-ingly sensational suit, and the only one of the kind ever known, will be filed in the Delaware Circuit Court in a few days. It will be against the First Ba tist Church, a leading church in Muncle, and th tor, the Rev. S. S. Clark. Several weeks ago the sixteen-year-old daughter o

Dr. William T. Eastess, a prominent physician, joine the Baptist Church, and on the following Eunda ew days she became sick and is now dangerously it t her home, and there is a doubt as to her recover Dr. Eastess claims that the water in which she was baptized was very cold, causing her nerves to be shatred and her health in general to be affected. He will bring suit for a large amount.

From the Indianapolis Journal

"How many characters are there in your play?"
asked the manager.
"Didn't i just tell you this is an up-to-date dramatist.
"Didn't i just tell you this is an up-to-date drama?
Not a single person in the piece has even a shred of character."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS ON AN AT-TEMPTED OUTRAGE.

Not One Editor's Righte; the Countitations Rights of Every Editor.

From the New York Heraid of Yesterday Newspapers in all parts of the country have taken up the Noyes-Dana case, recognizing that it involves a principle which towers above the merits of the alleged libel.

That principle is whether in the case of criminal libels a new departure shall be made from the time-honored practice of trying a defendant where the offence with which he is charged was committed, and whether a constitutional right guaranteed to every accused person in the land shall be denied to publishers of newspapers.

Our contemporaries generally agree in regarding the attempt to force Mr. Dana to trial in Washington not only as a grievous wrong, but also as absurd. "It is ridiculous and unjust, said the Atlanta Constitution in an editorial which we copied yesterday, while the Hartford Courant, in an article reprinted elsewhere to

day, declares it " would outrage common sense. We note, by the way, that our Southern contemporary speaks of the Herald "making a strong fight for Editor Dana" The Herald is contending, not for a person, but a principle not for one wiltor, but the constitutional right of every publisher.

From the Atlanta Constitut The legal proceeding by which it is sought to place Mr. Charles A. Dana of THE SUN on trial in Washington for libel, is an outrage against which the press of the country, regardless of business affiliations, should protest

The courts of the country should always b open to the humblest citizen for redress of any genuine wrong the press might inflict upon him. The publisher of a newspaper always has a domicile where he may be reached, and, while it is proper that one libelled should have the privilege of making an editor answer in court, the right of the defendant to be tried before a inry of his vicinage should not be lost sight of. In other words, defendants as well as plaintiffs have rights which should be respected.

In the case in point Mr. Dana was not called into the court of the district in which he lived but he was called upon to answer in a foreign tribunal, hundreds of miles away. The ples under which he was thus dragged away from home was that a libellous publication in a news paper becomes a separate offence for each readng of it, and within every jurisdiction into which it may enter, by mail or otherwise. Such a rule as this would enable a wealthy corpora tion or a rich man, who imagined themselves to be the victims of a libel, to have the editor separately indicted in every county in the United States. It would create a harvest in which every razor-back attorney in the Union would reap a countiful crop of fees. The trend of court decisions is against such a view of the law, and the safety of newspaper property demands that it should have no more burdens to carry than other property.

With the merits of the case against Mr. Dans the courts alone should deal, but they should be the courts of his residence. As the issue now stands it is a much bigger case than Mr. Dana and his opponent; it is the right of trial at home and before a jury of his peers, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, From the Hebrew Standard.

It is more than likely that the action of crim inal libel brought against Mr. Dana, the editor of THE SUN, will never be tried upon its merits. It may be taken for granted that the question of jurisdiction will be promptly raised and the Federal Court will decide that the action must be prosecuted in the venue wherein the alleged libel was written and published. The Philadelphia Ledger puts it right when it denounces th proceeding as an "attempt practically to kidnap citizen under the forms of law." Every man has a right to be tried, as was the rule of yore. in his own "hundred," that is, his vicinage and by a body of his peers therein, and any othe method is violative of the constitutional rights of a citizen. As Mr. Dana knows a thing or two he may be depended upon to take care of the action so far as the merits are concerned, if he should ever be called to answer. He has, however, the support of the entire press in his resistance to any scheme looking to a trial by kidnapping him from home.

From the Lebanon Dally Neies Charles A. Dana, editor of THE SUN, having been indicted in the District of Columbia on the charge of criminal libel, an effort is made to compel him to appear at Washington and stand trial there. A number of the New York newspapers and some of the leading attorneys of that bar hold that such a procedure is in violation of the Constitution, which provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tury in the State wherein the crime shall have been committed." The case is attracting much attention because of the legal

The Herald cays "As Judge Cooley well says in his standard work on 'Constitutional Limitations:' 'It would be a singular result of a revolution where one of the grievances complained of was the assertion of a right to send parties abroad for trial if it should be found that an editor may be seized anywhere in the Union and transported by a Federal officer to every Territory into which his paper may find its way, to be tried in each in for offences which consisted in a single act not actually committed in any or

That Mr. Dana will stand up resolutely for the great constitutional principle assailed by his arrest, and carry the fight to the United States Supreme Court if necessary, may be

taken for granted. By making this fight Mr. Dans will be rendering good service to the entire newspaper fra ternity as well as to every citizen in the land.

From the Northern Budget

The arrest and seizure of Mr. C. A. Dans, th editor of THE SUN, and the attempt to carry him off to the city of Washington as a malefactor for the alleged crime of having printed a libel or the editor of the Washington Star, to be there tried before a strange court and jury outside o mitted, is one of those outrages on human libert and personal rights synonymous with one of the tyrannical English oppressions to oppose which the American people fought out the war of the Revolution, and on which that struggle was largely based.

Women Limp Less, and Why.

From the Boots and Shoes Weekly. Not nearly so many women limpers from the shoe malady are now seen. Appearances are deceitful in regard to the width of the modern woman's shoe. The increased length required to furnish the sharp-toed shoe without interfering greatly with the natural toes gives to the shoe a slim appearance that would be less conspicuous in a shorter shoe.

The Mystery of Beer's Antiers Solved. To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: For several years I spent my summer vacations in camping life in On tario. Canada. The deer were very abundant, bus never saw an antier that had been dropped by a living

I had as guide an intelligent trapper, and he in anwer to my inquiry informed me that they were eater by porcupines. As an example of this and as proof to me we visite As an example of this and as proof to me we visited a deserted lumber camp, where in a log but my guide expected to find two or three nairs of antiers which he had put there for safe keeping the winter previous. He had, unfortunately, not put them out of reach, and they were spoiled. Porcupines had guawed them, cutting deeply into them, as a beaver guawa a tree trank, or a little boy gnaws as apple. In some places they were almost cut in two.

Other animals may, perhaus, destroy them, but my guide, a man skilled in woodcraft, attributed the destruction of deer's antiers to the porcupine chiefly.

B East Thisribut Street, March 17. Hy, F, W,

First Woman Lawyer in the State, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your number of Saturday there is a statement that Florence H. Dan-gerfield has been admitted to the bar, and that she is the second woman to reach this distinction in the the second woman to reach this distinction in the state of New York, Miss Melia Statisyetts Titus, he friend, being the other. Miss Kate Stoneman, a native of Chautauqua county, and a sister of the late tooy. Stoneman of California, was admitted to the Practice of law in this State, if my memory serves me fraction of law in this State, if my memory serves me fraction is 70 - certainly a number of years ago - and she is still practicing he profession in the city of Albany. There has never been any dispute that this homor belongs to Miss Stoneman.

JAMESTOWS, N. Y., March 17.

Uncertain. From the Detroit Tribune

"I heard you were drugged and robbed."
"I don't know. I was drugged, but I haven't re-

A TARN FROM THE BEYOND. Unconscious Second Sight of a Clergyman

This is the story exactly as it was written by a person who heard it told by a serious minded voman who sat on the opposite side of the din

"There was once a lonely village on a river in Ohio. The people were good and gentle, much owing to the influence of an excellent old clergy. man who had long lived among them. "On the opposite bank of the river was a log-

ging camp. The men who lived in this logging camp were as desperate, dissolute, and savage as it is possible for hardened humanity to be Sheer physical timidity on the one hand, contempt on the other, had prevented any intercourse between the village and the camp. "A sense of the hopelessness of the task had

kept the clergyman from trying the power of

eligion on the loggers, until a new saloon keeper from the logging camp met the clergyman and persuaded him to preach to the desperadoes across the river, guaranteeing his bodily safety on the strength of the saloon keeper's popularity. "When the clergyman reached the hall secured for the religious service in the camp, he found a large but hostile congregation. As soon

found a large but hostile congregation. As soon as the clergyman began his prayer catcalls, hootings, and profanity were heard on all sides. When these noises rose to a hubbub the clergyman exerted his voice and said firmly:

"It will be impossible for me to proceed with this service unless order is restored."

"Instantly a sort of electric shock seemed to startle the men. The front bench, full of some particularly obstreperous men, seemed succially agitated and horrified. The men fell into groups, talking eagerly and breathlessly, and just as the crisis for their mood seemed about to be reached and they were about to fall upon the clergyman, the saloon keeper hurried him away, got him into a conveyance in waiting, and drove at all speed into the country.

"When they could speak the saloon keeper said:

"What tempted you to say that? Your life."

said: What tempted you to say that? Your life

"'What tempted you to say that."
was in danger."
"It was what I meant to say, answered the clergyman. 'I had anticipated this, and determined in advance to say what I did say. "It will be impossible for me to proceed with this service unless order is restored." Why such a statement should have made the kind of effect it did I cannot imagine."
"That is not what you said, exclaimed the saloon keeper in amazement. What you said

"That is not what you said, exclaimed the saloon keeper in amazement. What you said was: "James Owen, in two weeks time your body will be taken from the river a drowned man!" and I heard it, and Jim Owen heard it, and all the boys heard if, for they all began talking about it at once."

"Who is James Owen? demanded the clergemen. I said no such thing; and, further-nors, I do not know the name of one of the men in the congregation to-day."

"James Owen is the ringleader of the whole gang, headed the disturbance to-day, and sat with the tunish in the front pew, was the dazed who has keeper's comment.

asloon keeper's comment.
"A fortnight from that day a drowned logger
was taken from the river, and the body was identified as that of James Owen."

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

How a Suggestion from an Old Public Ser. vant Naved the Country About 89,000,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following how much could be saved in the preparation and printing of public documents. Seeing the huge, unwieldy volumes of the Postmaster-General's four annual reports under the late Administration, when Mr. Bissell took charge, in 1893, ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King cailed his attention to them, with the suggestion that they contained hundreds of pages of statistics that hardly one in tenthousand would ever think of reading, being of little or no value except on the books of the Department, where they are recorded.

Profiting by this suggestion, Mr. Bissell left

Profiting by this suggestion, Mr. Bissell left out of his two annual reports much of this useless matter, bringing their size down to reasonable and natural dimensions. This improvement, he was so generous to say to Mr. King, he owed to him: that he had made the suggestion just at the right time. It then occurred to Mr. King that he would get from the Public Printer the comparative cost of the last two of Postmaster-teneral Wanamaker's reports and the two made by Mr. Bissell.

Here is the Public Printer's statement:

1891—1,254 pages, 3,406 copies, cost... 1892—1,176 pages, 3,409 copies, cost... 1893—812 pages, 3,606 copies, cost... 1894—724 pages, 3,606 copies, cost... -614-770 50 11.918 00

Saving ... To this should be added the code saved of 408 days of clerical service, at \$1,200 a year, in preparing and copying, two pages a day wing the estimate. That amounts to not less the \$1,600, making the total saving in two years \$6,365,04, or \$4,182,97 a year.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

ARBITRATION. Will It Work Both Ways !- An Unconside

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Friday investigation may be a transparent scheme for nanufacturing political capital out of the rankest buncombe: but it has brought out one stounding point. Mr. J. D. Crimmins makes the suggestion that any arbitration shall be binding equally upon both parties to a labor conroversy! It is obvious this would never do

Take the Brooklyn trolley strike, for instance If there was any fairness in a committee of arbitrators they would ascertain, in the first arbitrators they would ascertain, in the lirst place, what was a fair market price for the class of labor under consideration—or, in other words, at what price would a free labor market fill those places. Nobody doubts that the market would furnish any number of men to do that work under those conditions, for \$1.75 a day. If the arbitrators arrived at this conclusion would the striking workmen feel bound to resume their places at this reduction from the old price, or to allow others who wanted the places at the ascertained going price to take them without an effort to prevent it? It is a question that the average advocate of arbitration has not considered fully.

All these questions would settle themselves easily if free competition in an open market, or, in other words, fair play, was allowed.

The absurdity of arbitration in regard to price will be evident if you consider that no body of men ever combine in a "strike," unless they are satisfied that they are gettling more than the market price for their labor. If they were getting less than the going rates for that class or quality of work, they would simply leave their job individually, knowing that their employer would haten to reëmploy them at better pay. The "strike" is essentially a combination to prevent, by intimidation or worse, other workingmen from taking those coveted places. I would commend this view to sympathizers in or out of the pulpit.

BROOKLYN, March 18.

BROOKLYN, March 18.

SUNBEAMS. -Even the conservation of a trade so much subject to picturesque tradition as the retail tobacco busines has yielded somewhat to the facts of modern life. The traditional Turk's head or Indian chief sign has gradally given place to the baseball player and other endems of modern American life.

-Every railway company has a scrap pile. When verything that is valuable in its own form is sifted rom the pile there remain many tons of iron of con ideratie value as raw material. An inventor of a new car coupler urges railway companies to utilize the scrap pile to equip their roads with his device. -Looking like any one of a dozen neighboring tene ments, there stands a five-story shuttered brick house n an east side thoroughfare. There is almost nothing o distinguish it from its neighbors save the fact that

its blinds are arranged so as to cover the lower sash of each window. Close beside it is a little chapel with golden cross, and on looking at the entrance door one learns from an inscription that the house is the Carmelite priory. -March 19 bears several different dates with the different peoples represented in the population of this town. To Russians it is Mendo 7, to strict israel-

ites it is Aday 23 of the year 5,655; to the few New York Mohammedans, whether natives of the East of converts of ex-Consul Webb. It is Hamadan 22 of the year 1.312 , while if there are among New Yorkers my genuine French red Republicans it is the 18th da of the month Ventose in the 103d year of the Repub - Many officers of the regular army still in active service were appointed to the Military Academy before 1850. Gen. Schofield's date was '40, Gen. Alex. Mc-Cook's was '47, Col. Oliver D. Greene's was '49, and

Col. Henry C. Hodges's was '47. Many entered the Academy in the early fifties, while the retired list has many dating back to the early forties, a few in the thirties, and one, Second Lieut, Michael Moore, who first entered the army as a musician April 30, 1812 and was retired with his present rank in 1870. - New York refuses to be balked of her own peculiar architectural methods and takes an ugly revenge on those that attempt to balk her. The condition of a block in East Twenty ninth street illustrates this.

Part of, perimps all, the houses on one aide of the block were built at a distance back from the street so as to give each a deep dooryard. Since then nearly all have been turned into "yard houses" by the rection of tall tenements on the vacant ground in front. The newer houses front on the street, while the older ones front on a narrow alley. Half a dozen ouses still have in front of them the original yards now robbed of their fences and presenting an us